

**Amendments to the Specification**

**Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 13, with the following rewritten paragraph:**

A1  
-- Suzuki et al., U.S. Pat. No. 5,368,047, Dombrowski U.S. Pat. No. ~~4,654,513~~  
4,653,513 and Ishibashi et al., U.S. Pat. No. 5,320,607 each describe suction-type  
blood samplers. These devices develop suction between the lancing site and the end  
of the device with the lancet holding mechanism withdrawing after piercing the skin.  
A flexible gasket around the end of the device helps seal the device end around the  
puncture site until an adequate sample is withdrawn from the puncture site or the user  
pulls the device away. --

**Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 10, line 5, with the following rewritten paragraph:**

A2  
-- FIG. 1C is a cross-sectional view taken along line A-A I-I of FIG. 1A  
illustrating a test strip disposed within the testing device. --

**Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 18, line 16, with the following rewritten paragraph:**

A3  
-- Referring now to FIG. 1C there is shown a cross-sectional view of apparatus  
100 taken about line A-A I-I of FIG. 1A. Apparatus 100 further includes a testing  
element, such as reagent test strip 90 and test strip holder 140. Test strip holder 140 is

an opening or slot in the wall of body 105 allowing test strip 90 to be inserted into apparatus 100 and received within annular space 130 such that test strip 90 is disposed radially around lancet 120. Test strip 90 can be held in place during the lancet's movement as shown, or it can move longitudinally with lancet 120 during the lancet's extension and retraction, as shown in later embodiments. Either way, the capillary action of unit 100 draws the body fluid into annular space 130 so that the fluid contacts the test strip. --

**Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 20, line 3, with the following rewritten paragraph:**

-- Sterility of the unit may be enhanced by the use of a cap (FIG. 5A 6A) or other sealing member placed over the distal end of the capillary member. In one embodiment, a cap is maintained over the capillary member to enclose the lancet prior to use. The cap is simply removed when the unit is to be used. In an alternate embodiment a plastic piece surrounds the tip and a portion of the plastic is twisted, cut or torn off to expose the tip for use. --

**Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 23, line 12, with the following rewritten paragraph:**

-- Referring now to FIGS. 4C, 4D and 4E, there are shown alternative embodiments 400', 400'' and 400''' of apparatus 400. As shown in FIG. 4C, lancet 420' includes first and second grooves 422', each being adapted to receive a test strip

90 (not shown). Referring to FIG. 4D, lancet 420'' includes grooves 422'' having a V shaped geometry adapted to receive test strips 90 (not shown). Alternatively, as shown in FIG. 4E, main body 405''' of apparatus 400''' includes grooves 422''' adapted to receive and carry test strips 90 (not shown). Alternately, a reactive coating could be deposited in grooves 422'''. In each of the embodiments illustrated in FIGS. 4C, 4D, and 4E, the apparatus includes each of the ~~man~~ main unit elements shown in FIG. 4A.--

**Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 36, line 3, with the following rewritten paragraph:**

-- A device for sampling body fluid, the device comprising, a main body, a lancet disposed within the main body, a carrier disposed within the main body fixedly attached to the lancet, a ~~biasing means~~ spring in communication with the lancet and the carrier, an annular space disposed within the main body adjacent the lancet, and a ~~means~~ testing device for measuring a body fluid. ~~Wherein the means for measuring the body fluid~~ The testing device may include micro-porous test strips, an electronic testing device, an optical/reflectance testing measuring device, or a visual inspection.--